THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1773. THE [NUMBER 1612.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, [illegible] FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

☞ PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773. Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ¾ oz. for a Copper.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7/ [illegible]	Beef per Barrel	55/	0
Flour	21 0	Pork	£.4	0
Brown Bread	17 6	Salt	2/3 to	[illegible]
West-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea		4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.		18 0
Muscovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax		[illegible]
Single refin'd ditto	[illegible]	Indian Corn per Bush.		[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Wood		[illegible]

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, this Week.

D's Age.		High Water.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.	
Thursday	21	7	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	
Friday	22	7	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	
Saturday	23	8	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	
Sunday	24	9	7	29	5	
Monday	○	9	7	20	5	○
Tuesday	26	10	7	20	5	full
Wednesday	27	11	7	20	5	

Days 9 Hours 26 minutes the 25th.

TO BE SOLD,

AT J. HOLT'S Printing-Office, in Dock-Street, Opposite to Captain Mercier's, near the COFFEE-HOUSE,

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1774,

Containing the following Particulars,

1. SUN and moon's rising and setting, every day in the year.
2. The moon's place in the signs, the moon's southing, and age every day in the year.
3. Time of high water every day at New-York, and many other noted places.
4. Time of change, full, and quartering of the moon.
5. Time of the sun's entering the signs every month.
6. Time of the rising, setting, and southing of the seven and other noted stars, and planets, with their conjunctions, aspects, &c.
7. Festivals and remarkable days, with judgment of the weather.
8. An ephemeres of the planets places in the signs, &c.
9. Eclipses of the sun and moon.
10. Anatomy of man's body, with the signs supposed to govern the several parts, and a description in verse.
11. Names and characters of the seven planets, aspects and common notes.
12. *Verses*, on a night prospect—the signs—Epitaph on a good woman—public liberty—on the marriage of Mr. Wise, to Miss Novice. The cross events of life—Vanity of riches—Frugality in trifles—Sweets of liberty, a prophetic song.
13. Evil of living unmarried.
14. Wise rules and reflections for the conduct of life.
15. Sentiments of the famous Mr. Penn, concerning marriage.
16. Rules for the choice of a wife.
17. The importance of governing the passions.
18. Necessary requisites to deserve a friend.
19. Moral uses of the changes in the seasons.
20. List of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of New-York.
21. List of the city and other officers of courts, &c.
22. Do. of the Council, Assembly, and Judges in New-Jersey.
23. Courts in New-York and New-Jersey.
24. Do. in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and R. Island.
25. Ages of the Monarchs in Europe.
26. Table of the value of coins.
27. Table of interest.
28. Tide table.
29. Table of daily expence.
31. List of fairs in New-York, New-Jersey, &c.
32. Rate of all the stages from N. York to Philadelphia.
33. Roads thro' all the British colonies.
34. A collection of excellent approved medicines and receipts, viz.
   1. For worms, purifying the blood obstructions, ulcers, [illegible], &c.
   2. For a dropsy.
   3. — Consumption.
   4. Hooping cough, and all others.
   5. To stop the most violent bleeding.
   6. For the bite of a mad dog.
   7. For chopped lips.
   8. For the [illegible].
   9. Fine cement for broken glass or China.
   10. To take out spots from cloth, stuffs, linen, &c.
35. A collection of merry jests.

☞ The Printer will warrant the exactness of the calculations in the above Almanack, being made by one of the most skillful Astronomers in America. 11—

WANTS A PLACE,

[illegible] *Woman, who can be well recommended, and is capable of taking Care of a* [illegible] *in Town or Country; is a* [illegible] *understands pickling, preserving,* [illegible] *and clear Starching. Inquire* [illegible] 12, 14

WANTS a PLACE,

A NURSE, with a young Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. 9, 12

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Person, lately from England, [illegible] 11—14.

N. B. [illegible] the more acquainted [illegible] of that Business.

To prevent the [illegible] and unnecessary Expence [illegible] on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes [illegible] at 2s. each, glasses 1s. some 6d. [illegible] mainsprings, enamelled dial plates, fitted compleat at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

Mrs. COLE,

At the House of Mr. MAT. ERNEST, opposite Mr. A. HAMERSLEY, near COENTIES MARKET,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies, That she proposes this Winter, to teach the

TAMBOUR WORK,

AT half a Johannes each Person, or, if required at their own Houses, on reasonable Terms: The Price she has now fixed, is the Lowest at which Ladies can possibly be instructed, in the Art and Elegancies of that Work. She returns her hearty Thanks for the Favours she has received, and hopes for their Continuance. She would immediately take a young Person, whose Parents live in Town, to learn the Business, which she would make her Mistress of, in all its Branches, for Six Months Work only.

☞ She has a large Assortment of Tambour Shoes, worked in Gold, and Colours, and very elegant Lady's Muffs, made according to the present Taste in London. 10 13.—

JACOB WILKINS,

At the Sign of the gold And-Iron and Candlestick, opposite Mr. VAN VLECK,S, Merchant, near the Old Slip Market, New-York:

HAS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Brass and Iron And-Irons, of the newest patterns, and of different sorts and sizes, and a few dozen of tongs and shovels, and fenders to suit the and-irons.

The subscriber makes mill brasses, and pump chambers; also branding irons, and sundry sorts of brass work, &c.

N. B. Also, has for sale, a quantity of earthen ware, such as gilt cream coloured ware, enamelled do. black gilt do. black silvered do. baking dishes, pudding do. milkpans, and all sorts of coarse ware. Also lamp oil by the gallon, of the best sort. The above will be sold very low, as the subscriber has a great deal on hand. 5—8

JACOB WILKINS.

RICHARD DEANE, DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-street*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,	Red ratifie,
Rasberry Brandy,	Cinnamon water,
Cherry Brandy,	Clove water
Cherry rum,	Orange do.
Brandy shrub,	Annifeed do.
Shrub of Jamaica spirits,	All-Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of Wine,	West India and New-York Rum,
Jamaica spirits,	Madeira, and Teneriff
Royal Usquebaugh,	wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of said DEANE's LIQUORS, has for several Years past, been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.

*** Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else,) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant,

R. DEANE.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about [illegible] miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from [illegible] rods wide, the land is good for about [illegible] on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly [illegible] good. If a number of people who intend to make a [illegible] settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads: No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, Feb. 1st 1773. 70—

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,	Calamancoes, damasks, and camblets,
Forrest cloths,	Checks of all sorts,
Cassimers,	Striped hollands,
Sagathies,	Bed ticking,
German serge,	Fustians, drawboys,
Bearskins,	Marseilles quilting,
Dyed duffles,	Dutch cord,
Striped duffles,	Velverets,
Bath coating,	Hosiery of all sorts.
Frize, baize,	HOSE's SHOES in small trunks.
Ratteens,	A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.
Pennistons,	Taffeties, Persians,
White, red and yellow flannel,	Damasks, lutestrings,
White and spotted swanskins,	Padusoys, sattins,
Emboss'd serge,	Amozeens, modes and peelongs.
Drab fearnothing,	Printed callicoes and cottons,
White lincey,	Muslins of various sorts,
Strouds,	Cambricks, lawns,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.	Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
WRITING PAPER,	Plattilas royal,
Men's and women's gloves.	Pistol lawns,
Pewter of all sorts.	White and black gauze,
PAINT, and paint brushes.	Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,	Minionets.
Sewing silk,	LOOKING GLASSES.
Threads and pins,	Felt and castor hats.
Tammies, durants, and camblets,	GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3—
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,	

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.

THE 5th instant, the Porte received the agreeable news of a complete victory, obtained by Numan Pacha, Koel Kilhaya, and Muderis Osman, over a body of 25,000 Russians, who had besieged Silistria. The loss of the enemy consisted in 8000, killed on the field, besides 4000 prisoners, who, according to other advices, had been since massacred by the Janissaries. Our trophies consist in sixty pieces of cannon, &c. and the victory was so complete, that there is not a Russian left on the right side of the Danube.

July 19. It is with great satisfaction, we receive advice of the prodigies of valour, shewn by our troops, in the several late combats with the Russians. Some time since, the Grand Seignior wrote with his own hand, an eloquent and pathetic letter, to the Grand Visir, with an order to publish it in his army. In this epistle, his highness recalls the antient glory which attended the name of Mussulman, the rapid successes of the Ottoman troops, their numerous conquests, the many examples of heroism shewn by the Spahis, Janissaries, and even by common soldiers; and compares those times with the severe checks they had met with from the Russians, during the present war. This reverse he attributes to their want of subordination, and impatience under discipline; and concludes by exhorting all the different corps of his army, and particularly the Janissaries, to re establish the honour of their nation, to obey their commanders, and by that means revive their former honour. This letter has produced the desired effect; our troops have since shewn examples of heroism, and we have seen them attack the enemy in their retrenchments, before Silistria, five different times, and at length drive them out sabre in hand.

Vienna, Aug. 4. Since the Russians were driven from behind Silistria, nothing interesting has been received from either of the two [illegible] only learn, the General Romanzow, [illegible] encamped the 23th ult. at Gala Braila, and that the Grand Visir had not changed his position.

Warsaw, Aug. 7. The commission charged to judge the Regicides, assembled again, the day before yesterday; their assemblies are held very private, so that nothing farther transpires than that the prisoners will undergo the torture, before they receive their sentence.

August 11. The negotiation between the Prussians and the city of Dantzick, is farther from being concluded, than we thought it to be. The Prussians on their side, insist upon always having a guard of 50 men at the port called Fahrwasser, an exemption from all duties, for the passage of their merchandises, and a duty of 300,000 crowns per annum, for the revenues of the port: Or, if the city is not willing to be subject to this duty, Prussian cashiers shall be placed at the port, authorised to receive, on account of the King, the fifth part of the whole revenue.

The city, on the contrary, demands the unlimited liberty of its own port, of its commerce, of the Vistula, and of the ecclesiastical funds within its territory, and is willing to redeem all these things by a sum paid down once for all. The citizens wait with impatience the issue of these negociations; but they do not appear disposed to abate of any thing, demanded by them.

All the Russian troops in Poland, are about to march to the army in Moldavia; an equal number of Prussians are to occupy for them the posts which they are abandoning. It is said this is in consequence of an article of a treaty concluded between those two powers on the 11th of April, 1772.

Aug. 14. General Bibikow has received orders to conduct the Russian troops, which have hitherto been in Poland and Lithuania, and are in number about 20,000 men to the grand army. The corps of Russian troops which were encamped at Prag, has, in consequence, began its march this day; but Col. Drewitz remains in this capital with his regiment. These troops will be replaced by others which are expected from Livonia, and by the legion of Petersburg, and they will be commanded by General Romanius, who is already arrived in this capital.

The commission established for judging the Regicides has condemned them all to suffer death, except Kusma, who has been hitherto known under the name of Kozynski.

Aug. 17. A report is current here, that the Turks have made a successful descent in the Crimea. There are said to be great numbers of French Officers in the Turkish armies.

Rome August 9. The fate of the Jesuits is at last determined; the Pope has published a bull by which their order is suppressed: it contains 31 pages. His Holiness asserts his power and authority for this proceeding, by the examples of his predecessors, who abolished several orders of Monks. In the said bull the Pope accuses the Jesuits of often having given cause of discontent to the Court of Rome, to the other Orders, Colleges, Universities, Bishops, and Priests; that they have so much irritated the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, and the two Sicilies against them, that they have been driven out of their kingdoms. The sovereign Pontiff orders, that the Noviciates shall be sent home again, He permits those who have only made their first vow, to enter into any other way of life, and even to marry; and he gives those permission who have made their last vow, and have made profession, to enter into any other religious order, on condition of their being Noviciates for half a year, or a whole one, according to their ages. He grants the old and sick men a pension, with leave to stay in their convents, under the inspection and autho-

rity of certain Bishops or Abbots, who shall be appointed as their superiors, but they are not permitted to wear the habit of their order, neither are they allowed to be preachers or confessors.

Stockholm, July 27. The King has resolved to increase the punishments which were formerly inflicted by the laws on such advocates as engaged as pleaders to undertake unjust and ruinous causes. Such persons heretofore were only reprimanded; but for the future those who shall by such practices violate the honour of their profession, are to receive corporal punishment.

From the Danube, August [illegible]. We have a confirmation, from very good hands, that the loss of the Russians near Silistria has been greater than was at first given out; [illegible] even assured, that the Ottomans, encouraged by the success, which they have [illegible] for, have, in their turn, passed the Danube, that they have attacked and routed the [illegible] wing of Count Romanzow's army, [illegible] that the want of provisions had obliged them to repass that river.

Paris, August 27. According to letters received here from Spain, it is the general talk at Cadiz, that the town of Ceuta will be immediately besieged by the Moors; and they add, that all ships whatever are expressly forbidden, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, to navigate on the coasts of Barbary, until further orders.

LONDON.

August 31. Letters of the the first and fifth of May last, from Cairo and Alexandria, give the following particulars of the defeat of Ali Bey.

On Friday the 30th of April (and not the 7th of May, as was at first reported) Ali Bey drew up in order of battle, in the fields of Salikie, between Damietta and Pelusium, and attacked Mahomet Abou Daab, who wished to defer the engagement till the next day, as, among the Musulmen the 30th of April is dedicated to prayer. Mahomet, however, provoked by his arrival, and having a great number of troops, divided them into four columns, surounded those of Ali, and fell on them with such impetuosity, sword in hand, as to make a most horrid carnage. Ali Bey defended himself with the greatest courage, but was not able to stand against the efforts of his enemies. His officers, following his example, were almost all slain by his side, except three young Beys, who had the good fortune to save themselves, with the broken remains of the army, when they were routed. We cannot yet tell whether the son and nephew of Chaic Dahar are both killed; one we believe was left dead upon the field; of the fate of the other we are ignorant. Tentawi Bey, who was besieging the castle of Luris, and in whom Ali placed the greatest confidence, fell among the first.

In the midst of this slaughter Ali Bey was trying all he could to rally his forces, in order to regain the desarts, when his horse was killed under him, and he overthrown. Murat Bey, who pursued him, struck him upon the head with his sabre. Ali Bey, covered with blood and dust, looking round upon the man who had wounded him, was immediately known by Murat, who alighted from his horse, threw himself at Ali's feet, and begged his pardon for having struck him. Ismael Bey immediately joined Murat, to defend Ali from the fury of the soldiers. This Ismael was one in whom Ali formerly confided, but who in the course of last war deserted with a part of the army to the camp of Abou Daab. Murat and Ismael conducted Ali to the tent of Mahomet, who seeing his brother in law, and old patron, thus brought before him as a prisoner, was exceedingly affected, threw himself at his feet and kissed his hand, saying, "he was sufficiently satisfied on the death of the Bey, Tentauir, the author of their dissension, and the cause of all the consequent misfortunes." He placed him upon a sopha; had his wound dressed, and in short, gave him every assistance in his power. At the news of Ali's being taken, all the Beys repaired to his tent and kissed his hand. This General, who beheld the Beys, even in his disgrace, treating him with such respect, he addressed them thus, "my friends, be [illegible], my destiny was decreed in heaven." in pronouncing these words, he let flow such a flood of tears as drew tears from the whole company. His brother-in-law, Mahomet, threw himself again at his feet, and squeezing his hand, swore that he never had any design, nor would contribute to deprive him of his life.

Ali Bey was afterwards conducted in a litter, escorted by a great number of soldiers, to Cairo, where he arrived the second of this month. He is lodged in the magnificent palace there, which he built himself. The honours which they shewed him and the other Beys, make the people think that Mahomet wishes to restore him to his former dignity: but others think he is only thus careful of Ali's life to preserve his own.

September 2. The Richmond, Fowler, from New-York, with troops on board, is safe arrived at Portsmouth.

On Tuesday Evening, arrived in nine Weeks from London, and six Weeks and five Days from the Land, the ship Samson, Captain Coupar, by whom we have the London Papers, till the Eighteenth of September, containing the following advices, viz.

Constantinople, Aug. 3.

THE Russian fleet in the Archipelago lets all ships belonging to neutral powers pass freely, though laden with provisions for this capital.

Our advices from Syria are far from being satisfactory. They assure that the Chiek Daher was resolved to take Cairo, though it should cost him his life.

[illegible], Aug. 31. Twelve elders of the Polish Synagogues, which have fallen to the lot of the King of Prussia, have been presented to that Monarch by General Ziethen. They had at their head Ephraim, and went to request a revocation of the edict for their emigration; and on their agreeing to pay [illegible],000 crowns, it was settled, that such Jews as were possessed of a capital of 500 crowns, might remain in his Majesty's dominions, and the time for the departure of the poorer sort, is to be proportioned according to certain circumstances.

Hamburgh, Sept. 3. They write from Copenhagen, that a Russian Courier was arrived there with dispatches, according to which it appears that the treaty on foot between the Courts of Russia and Denmark, concerning Holstein, was already concluded and signed.

Rome, Sept. 3. His Holiness, in going through a course of drinking mineral waters, continues closely confined to his chamber, where none are admitted to him except his most intimate Counsellors. Politicians affect to attribute this pretended confinement to another design, and do not hesitate to advance, that his Holiness secludes himself from going into any public place in order to avoid the rage of the degraded Jesuits. Many circumstances are said to concur in evincing their unfriendly disposition towards the Holy Father, and it is even said, that he has received many notifications to be upon his guard. The following anecdote is authentic, and seems to favour these reports. Not many days ago a label was pasted upon the back of Pasquin, having upon it this inscription, *P. S. S. V.* which was immediately carried to the Pope, who, on seeing it, gave it the following explanation: *Presto sara Sede vacante*; that is, the Holy See will soon be empty. At this his Holiness expressed the utmost dissatisfaction.

Paris, Sept. 6. The prodigious storm, which we mentioned some time since, was felt equally severe at St. Malo's and its environs. The waters occasioned the greatest damage, and all the hopes they had flattered themselves with of a plentiful harvest, have been lost by the inundations. The violence of the wind raised the waves of the sea to such a height, as to beat over the walls of the town. The ships and vessels that were moored, or at anchor, could not resist the impetuosity of the waves, but amidst the roaring of the wind and most tremendous thunder and lightning, were driven against the rocks, and perished; among others the Augusta, and the Queen of Angels, which were laden with different merchandises for Rochelle. The coast is since covered with wrecks. The same storm was felt at Havre de Grace, at half a league from which port was lost an English ship, two French vessels, and four persons belonging to a Dutch galliot; but the galliot was luckily saved, with the commander.

LONDON,

September 14. By a letter from Florence we learn, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany has consented to abolish the order of Jesuits in his dominions, promising at the same time to give to every one of them employment according to their abilities, as soon as they abjure the order and become secularized; and declares that he had taken that step by the advice of his illustrious mother, who is resolved to do the same throughout all her dominions.

The secularizing the estates belonging to the Jesuits in the Imperial dominions will augment the Emperor's revenue about 5,555,555 florins per annum.

The merchants at Rhode Island, and those at Boston, have formed a kind of confederacy, in order the more effectually to secure the interest of each province with respect to the non-importation agreement; although many ministerial agents, with their pockets well lined, are lately set off for America on business of importance.

It has been said that a certain Duke who is about going abroad, sent to a Great Personage to gain his consent, but that no answer was returned: however, it is currently reported that an answer was returned as follows: My consent has never been thought necessary in matters of importance: in trifling matters it is *trifling* to ask for it.

The French are building several ships of the line, and others, at the sea ports in Corsica, where a great number of Genoese shipwrights and carpenters are engaged.

A vessel is arrived in the river from Lisbon, the master of which reports that the Court are under very disagreeable apprehensions from the designs of the Jesuits, who are scattered every where up and down the city in disguise.

Whether in the Austrian Netherlands, in Italy, or some European Island, is to be the equivalent for the electorate of Hanover, shortly to be *ceded to the Emperor*, is not yet fixed on.

A correspondent has sent us the following account of the salaries paid to the three Chiefs of the courts of law in King James I.'s reign: Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 224l. 19s. 6d. per annum; Sir Henry Hubbard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 161l. 13s. 1d. per annum; and the Lord Chief Baron, 154l. 19s. 8d. per annum; besides which there was allowed them 33l. 6s. 8d. each, for their circuits.

An Ambassador will certainly be in London from Spain in the course of next month; and another from the Court of France, but not the Count de Guignes.

The several regiments recently returned from America, are, it is reported, in so shattered and reduced a state, as to prove no wonderful spur to new *military* adventurers on foreign establishments.

It is asserted that the much talked of union with Ireland will be one of the first objects attended to in the approaching session of Parliament.

September 15. The foreign prints received on Tuesday give the following account from Warsaw, dated August 28, of the fate of the persons concerned in the attempt on the life of the King of Poland.

"This day the sentence passed upon the regicides was made public; all except Kosinski are defamed, and their goods confiscated, and their heirs for ever deprived of either inheriting the titles of these their predecessors, or of ever becoming noble. Lukowski and Cybulski are first to have their right hands and heads cut off, then they are to be quartered, and after that their bodies are to be exposed for a certain time, and then burnt. Pulaski and Strawski are to suffer the same punishment when they are caught, in the interim they will be hanged in effigy. Kosinski is pardoned, but is for ever banished Poland on pain of death. Lukawski's wife is to be confined for three yearr, and then banished the kingdom. Offenberg and Peszynski are, because they were forced into this conspiracy, to be confined in the fortress of Kaminiec for life. Zembuzeski is to be free after being confined a year, for having harboured Lukawski and Strawski after attempting the King's life, and not delivering them up."

A gentleman arrived from Osnaburg, says, that the inhabitants of Hanover were apprehensive of a visit from the King of Prussia, and had sent an express to the Court of London intimating their fears.

The Canada, Love, from Quebec, for a market, sprung a leak, and was obliged to unlade.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Sept. 2.

"The Delegates have just had a conference with the Ministers of the three powers in which the respective claims have been set forth, but not as yet agreed to. The Russian and Prussian Ministers strongly insist on their respective Courts having a positive dominion over the parts they claim; which, on the Prussian side, is all Polish Prussia, with the Palatinate of Posnania; and on the Russian, Red Russia, with the Dukedom of Lithuania, Samogitia, and Courland. The Austrian claims, not arbitrary over, but only a title to, some parts of Great Poland."

They write from Turin, that his Sardinian Majesty has ordered an account to be taken of the number of the Jesuits in his dominions.

Some letters from Florence mention the abolition of eight religious houses there.

A letter from Paris says, "after repeated applications from the Porte, the French Ministry have positively declared, that they cannot otherwise assist the Turks but by their mediation in concert with other powers."

Yesterday a Courier arrived at St. James's with some dispatches from the Lords Regents of the Electorate of Hanover.

A letter from Dublin mentions, that the prodigious and continued emigrations from the north of Ireland, have at last roused the Nobility and Gentry of that country to find some expedient to prevent them in future; accordingly they have just entered into an association, to discourage all monopolizers of land, to portion out their estates in smaller parcels, and to let those parcels at that moderate rent as will establish an interest to the tenant in the leases, and enable them to live something like the independant yeomanry in this kingdom. This excellent institution, it is said, was begun by Lord Hillsborough, who at the same time generously gave releases in full for large arrears due to him by several of his tenants.

September 16. The write from Madrid that the Governor of Tortuga in South America has been brought prisoner from Lima to Cadiz, and from thence under a strong guard to Madrid, for favouring the designs of the Indians at war with his Catholic Majesty.

By authentic letters from Vienna we learn, that a fresh engagement has just happened between two detachments of the Turkish and Russian armies, near Braila, in Moldavia, in which the Russians were victorious.

Three thousand men, it is said are shortly to be drafted from the marching regiments, and embarked for North America.

It is asserted, that Governor Hutchinson will still be continued in his government, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary.

Sept. 17. Letters from Venice mention, that some Greek tartans had been seized by the Turks as rebels, and the crews put to death, though they produced a Russian commission, and fought under Russian colours.

It is said a Cabinet Council was held yesterday to take into consideration the conduct of the King of Prussia towards our merchants; that many spirited measures were proposed, but it was at last agreed to settle it by negotiation.

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, Sept. 11.

"The Wells, Rothery, arrived her from Virginia, was in her passage, two days after leaving the Capes, struck by lightning, and had her foretopmast and foremast shivered to pieces, and some treenails near the studdings started. She made little water, and not much other damage is apprehended from it. The Hartley, who is likewise arrived here from Virginia, had one of her pumps choaked, and some damage is apprehended to her cargo of tobacco."

Tuesday a young man ran for a wager of 100 guineas on the Kent road 20 miles; he was allowed two hours and thirty five minutes to perform it in, and did it within a minute of the time.

Yesterday the Duke of Cumberland and his Duchess, with Miss Luttrell, &c. arrived in town from Weymouth, to set out this day for Dover, to embark for Calais, in their way to Italy.

Several persons have of late been secured at Stockholm for uttering indecent words against the King.

There is advice from Tripoly, by way of Gibraltar, that the Dey had been assassinated, and his palace burnt, by order of the Turkish Bashaw who presides there, and has the power of levying a tribute from the subjects, notwithstanding the Dey is elected or deposed by the soldiery.

Above 200 English Shipwrights are employed in the King's Dock yard at Cadiz, each of whom, besides the usual pay, receives a present of six dollars per month, but they are not permitted to go out of the garrison.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 14.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Mercury, Capt. Keeler, in twenty two days from Boston, with troops.

"The Mercury brings an account of Admiral Montague's having made four Post Captains, six Masters and Commanders, thirteen Lieutenants, with Warrants, &c.

Some persons of property, well skilled in cultivation and agriculture, are preparing to remove, with their families and servants, to the Ohio.

Sept. 18. We are assured, that all the accounts of the army, navy, and treasury, are ordered to be made out in their respective departments, preparatory to their being laid before Parliament next sessions.

I is said, that just after the arrival of the Count de Guignes at Paris, an express was sent off to the Spanish Court, with orders to the courier to return as soon as possible. The King of Spain was at his palace, about ten leagues from Madrid, when the express arrived, and though at eight o'clock in the evening he sat off for that place, where a council was held that night, and continued setting till early in the morning; and that soon after a squadron of seven ships sailed from Cadiz for the Mediterranean, under the command of a rear admiral.

The Irish parliament will set for the dispatch of business, on Tuesday the 12th of next month.

It is reported, that at the next meeting of the Irish parliament, a bill will be brought in to prohibit the wearing of chintz and muslins in that kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Jersy, in Moldavia, August 6.

"The Turkish army are at this time, passing the river Danube, under the command of the Grand Vizir himself, near the confines of Besserabia, in the following order; the Wallachian and Moldavian auxilaries, together with the Tartars, and 4000 horse, in one column, under the command of the Waivade of Wallachia, and the Tartar General; another column under the command of Niuman Pacha, consisting of 12,000 foot, and the whole body of the Spahis, passing between the other two, and is composed of the Janizaries, and the other body of the Spahis, called Spahanglari, under the command of the Grand Vizir himself, and the Aga of the Janizaries. Ma[illegible] that Count Romanzow has [illegible], and is still using, all his endeavours to hinder their crossing, but it is thought all his efforts will prove in vain, the Turks having [illegible] great precautions before they [illegible] tempt towards Oblucice, in B[illegible] have the advantage of a body of [illegible]

their own people to defend them, who have extended in a line, and built several batteries, which effectually secures them on that part. Their heavy artillery, with the engineers, and some bodies of the Janizaries, are already over, and have entrenched themselves securely, so as to cover the passing of the other troops in front; and they have the river Purth on the left, the branches of which are so well defended, that it will be madness to attack them on that side. All that Count Romanzow can do, is to hinder them from getting possession of any town or fortified place, which is in their intention, and which the Russians will certainly oppose with all their power; the place which the Turks have an eye to is Muluth, a town of some strength, about twenty leagues before they arrive to this city from the Danube.—The Marshal is sensible of their design, and has already thrown a great number of men into the town, and intends to put himself at the head of the main body of his army, between it and the Turks. In the mean time two flying armies of Cossacks and Hussars, are sent out to harrass the Turks in their march, and to prevent, if possible, their advance far into Moldavia, as it may be attended with ill consequences to the Russians; as should the Turks regain possession of Moldavia, and Wallachia, the Russian arms would meet with but little success; and experience has taught, that where the Turks once gain re-possession, it is a difficult matter to drive them out again."

Extract of a letter from Turin, Aug. 16.

"The French interest has been of late sinking in Italy, and has now lost almost all its force. When his Sardinian Majesty, came to the throne, France renewed her design against one of his finest provinces, and, for the purpose of securing it, made applications to most of the Italian Princes and States, especially to the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but received a positive refusal from each of them, of their assistance; at the same time these Princes assured the King of Sardinia, by their ministers, that he might depend entirely on their friendship and protection."

The late affair between General Gansel, and the Sheriffs officers, will, it is said, certainly be productive of an act the ensuing sessions, to tie the hands of catchpoles, from committing acts of inhumanity, on those who may have the misfortune to fall under their clutches.

Conversation in the city respecting the election of a chief magistrate varies in every company, and in every coffee house. One moment it is said, that Mr. Bull will indisputably be mayor; another, that as Mr. Wilkes ought to sit in the city chair, he will be chosen by a great majority; again, that Sawbridge, being an honest man, and possessing great abilities, as well as a great fortune, he will be the man elected. Few talk of Esdaile, Plomb, Halifax, or any other confessedly servile tool of the Ministry.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of R. I[illegible], Esq. was safely delivered of a son, at his house in Berner street.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 17.

"The six persons convicted of promoting dissentions at Cape Francoies in St. Domingo, and concerned in the late riots (two of them considerable merchants) were privately executed in the Bastile the 14th instant."

Birmingham, Sept. 13 At Kidderminster fair, on Saturday sevennight, there was the greatest quantity of cheese that has been known for many years, though but a small part of it was brought into the fair, the rest being kept up at inns or private houses; by which scheme the price was in the beginning of the fair from 28s. to 30s. for the best [illegible], and two meal from 25s. to 27s. but in the afternoon the best was sold for 24s. and the second sort at 22s. and many waggon loads were carried back unsold.

Dublin, August 31. A deputation of six persons from the numerous body of our starving Manufacturers, waited, with a state of their case, on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House in Dawson Street, when his Lordship was humanely pleased to inform them, "That the request of their petition should be complied with, and every endeavour used in their behalf, as far as his Lordship's power, interest, or representation, could extend."

BOSTON, November 18.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Haley, Capt. Scot, who has brought London papers to the 28th of September, which contain little news. The Harvests throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and many parts of Europe extremely plentiful. Not a word mentioned by the merchants, in London, on the [illegible] India Company's experiment of sending tea to America. Capt. Clark, in a brig [illegible] belonging to Salem, sailed from [illegible] Scot; the Captains [illegible], came down the [illegible], each of them having [illegible] a number of chests [illegible] India Company: It [illegible] vessels sailed for [illegible] New York, with quantities [illegible] for those places.

[illegible] papers we have extracted the following.]

LONDON,

September 17. A scheme for the better regulation of the trade between Great Britain and the Colonies, is now before the Board of Trade, and will be laid before the Parliament.

The Hanoverian forces have lately been reviewed, and are now said to be complete for action, should they be found necessary.

The author of a pamphlet in Denmark is sentenced to perpetual slavery.

The new government of Poland is to be by a Council, in which neither the people, nor the King will have any share.

The Pope has determined to put a stop to the usual qualification for Italian singers.

The eyes of all Europe are upon the armaments of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, the Design of which is a secret.

Sept. 20. *Last Friday 30.000 dollars, brought from Jamaica in the Guadaloupe man of war, due from the estates of the late Ed. Manning and George Papley, Esqrs. ever since 1756, were lodged in the Bank.*

Sept. 21. *Saturday, the Adriatic, Capt. Mack, arrived at Deptford, from Quebec, with 150 soldiers, who had been there 11 years. Forty of them had wives, ten of whom had been delivered on the passage, one of twins, all in good health.*

Yesterday his Majesty, at Woolwich, saw an experiment of a cannon of a new invention, which was discharged 24 times in a minute.

Sept. 24. A letter from Scotland of the 4th inst. says, that on the first sail'd from Fort William, for America, 425 men, women, and children, from Croydat, Lochaber, Appin, Mammore, &c. allow'd to be the finest fellows in the Highlands, and carry at least £.6000 sterling with them in cash.

Deaths lately. The Duke of Kingston, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Baronet, and Admiral Fielding.

Sept. 28. Last Night on a numerous meeting of the Livery, for the nomination of two persons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year, Messrs. Wilkes and Bull were returned, by a considerable Majority.

The receipts at the Custom House, on account of the very strict duty observed by the Revenue Officers in the river, &c. have exceeded the usual collection more than 300,000l. the last year.

Constantinople, Aug. 13. We have just heard that there has been an engagement in the Palus Mœotis, or Sea of Asoph, between the Turkish and Russian fleets, wherein the latter were victorious, when, after sinking six galleys, taking three, and one frigate, and putting the rest to flight, they landed, and retook the town of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don, a place of great importance.

To the PEOPLE of NEW-YORK.

My dear Countrymen,

TO help forward the base Design of enslaving us, by the infamous Tea of the East India Company, which, probably e'er long will make its Appearance amongst us: There is a Report prevailing, that the Price of Tea, in this City, at this Time, is iniquitiously raised above what it sold for a few Weeks ago. If this be true, we all know, it is another Stratagem of the Agents of Darkness, and the Tools of the present Ministry to facilitate the Landing of the infamous and abominable Tea, by which our Country is shortly to be thrown into Convulsions, or we must become Slaves to the insatiable Ambition of a few arbitrary Task Masters.

Acquit your selves like Men, upon this trying Occasion, and despair not of Success, whilst you are firm, steady, and unanimous in so glorious a Cause, as the happiness of your Posterity, the freedom of your Country. But you are told, that if you receive the baneful Tea, it will reduce the Price One Shillig in the Pound. This we can readily believe; nay, farther, I cannot hesitate a Moment but you might have it upon lower Terms still, only give your Consent to be enslaved, that is, to its being used here before the Act is repealed; which is a consenting to the Act itself, whereby the Duty is imposed; and I doubt not, but you may have the present Cargo for even the Duty itself.

But ah! How dear the Purchase, when Liberty is the Price? Spurn then the deceitful Proposal of cheap Tea, from the bottom of your Hearts, and let the World see, that your Palates are not yet so depraved, but you can abhor the most alluring Temptation, when inconsistent with your inestimable Rights.

And let us all be assured, that a well tim'd and firm Opposition, now, in defence of our inestimable Liberties, through the Blessing of Heaven, will, undoubtedly prevent the spilling of an Ocean of Blood, when perhaps it will be too late. Sure I am, that the serious Knowledge of the infinite crowd of Evils that will be the necessary Consequence of receiving this infamous Tea, will deter every Man from giving it the least [illegible], who is not in Heart an irreconcileable Enemy to America. [illegible] the Influence and Machinations of [illegible] malicious Tyrants, may the Governor [illegible] the World ever preserve this last Asylum of Liberty, from being our own Executioners, in submitting to any Thing inconsistent with the Laws of Nature, God, and our most inestimable Constitution, whereby we may become the most miserable Slaves upon the Globe. I say the most miserable,—for all other Countries under the Iron Rod, have a Door of Hope open, in ours! But alas! we, when enslaved, can have none. Think of this, my dear Countrymen, and I will venture to affirm, that there is not one Power in your Souls, but what will awaken at the dreadful Prospect of being dup'd into Slavery, by the *accursed* Tea. Z.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Last Week arrived here from Halifax, his Majesty's Ship the Swan, commanded by Capt. James Ayscough.

By Letters from Albany, dated the 18th Inst. we are informed, that a very large Number of Indians (being the Chiefs of the Six Nations) are arrived at the Seat of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. on Account of the late Murder of four French Traders, by a Party of Seneca Indians, on Lake Ontario; and that the Heads of that Confederacy have collected a good Part of the Peltry, and are desirous to do all in their Power for the Satisfaction of the Creditors.

On Thursday the 4th Inst. died in the 58th Year of his Age, RICHARD MILLER, Esq; of Brookhaven, in an Apoplectick Fit: He was justly esteemed for his upright Conduct; and the Loss of him is sincerely lamented by all who had the Pleasure of being in the Circle of his Acquaintance.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated September 7.

"The Exultations of those who never wished well to the new Colony of Ohio, are now at an End; they are convinced, that in Spite of all the late, newly exerted Opposition to its Existence, every Thing is certainly in the most promising Way to its final Completition, and that, in all Probability, the next Packet will carry to America proper Documents for its Establishment.

Wednesday Night last Week, was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Mr. Frederick Jay, Merchant of this City, to Miss Barclay, Daughter of Mr. Andrew Barclay, Merchant, in Wall street.

Lieut. John Nordberg, of the first Battalion of the Royal Americans, now in Jamaica, is appointed Commandant of Fort George, near Lake George, with the Rank of Captain in America.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to pardon the Woman and Negro, who lay under Sentence of Death, in the City Gaol, on Condition of their quitting the Province.

The annual Charity Sermon for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City, will be preached next Sunday Morning, at Trinity Church: The Sunday following at St. George's: And the Sunday after at St. Paul's; and a Collection will be made for the Support of said School. N. B. In Case of stormy Weather the Sermon will be postponed till the Sunday following.

Captain Coupar, on the Passage, spoke the following Vessels, viz. October 14th, in Lat. 47, 26, Long. 12, the Brig Greyhound, Captain Yeomans, 16 Days from St. Sabastians, bound to Newfoundland.

21st, In Lat. 44. A Brig from Newfoundland, for Alicant. November 1st, in Lat. 40, Long. 47, the Ship Nelly, Capt. Hall, 24 Days from Virginia, for Glasgow.

8th, In Lat. 41, 49, a Brig from Grenoch, for Glasgow. 12th, in Lat. 41, Long. 56, a Timber Hulk; wind blowing hard could not learn whence she came. 18th. In Lat. 39, Long. 65, the London, Captain Chambers, 4 Days from New-York, for London.

With Captain Coupar, came the following Passengers, viz.

Colonel Christie, of the Royal Americans, with Mr. Wilmot, of New England, and two Servants; Capt. Farmer (late Commander of the Lady Gage;) Mr. Stansbury, of Philadelphia, Merchant; Mr. Legge, Mr. Tricklet, (Book Binder) and his Wife; Mr. Gonson, Gunsmith, and Wife; Mr. Parkins, Gunsmith; Mr. Fio, Bricklayer, and Mr. —— Millar.

Tuesday last Mr. James Jauncey (second Son of James Jancey, Esq; one of the Representatives of this City) was married to Miss Elliot, Daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq; (Collector of the Customs of this Port, and Receiver General of the Province) an agreeable Couple, who may reasonably expect all the Happiness the Marriage State can afford.

We have Advice by Captain Coupar, that 10 Days before him sailed,

A Ship for Boston, with Tea, Chests	600
A Ship for Philadelphia, was fallen down the River, with - -	600
A Ship for Charles-Town, ready to sail	200
A Ship for Rhode-Island, ditto,	200
And another for New-York, taking in	600
	2200

It was said in London, that Commissioners for the Sale of the Tea would be sent out with it.

[The Printer sends his Compliments to *Poplicola*, and his Friend *Phileleutheros*, and would be glad to know how he has merited their Opinion, that he is more disinterested than his Neighbours, and would at his own Expence insert in his Paper the same Piece, for the Insertion of which they sent Mr. Rivington 3l. with a Promise of more if that should be insufficient.]

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Samson, H. Coupar, from London. Peace and Plenty, [illegible] M'Evers, Philadelphia. Sloop Charlotte, G. M'[illegible], St. E[illegible]. Phœnix, A. Outerbridge, Turks-Island. Rebecca, J. Carpenter; Joseph, B. Li[illegible], and N[illegible], S. Wyatt, Rhode Island. [illegible] Packet, [illegible] Henry, N. Carolina. St. An[illegible], T. Williamson, Virginia. Schooner Harmony, [illegible], St. Eustatia. Industry, S. Hodge, Pisca[illegible]. B[illegible] King George, J Finglass, Anguilla.

For the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

To the S[illegible] LIBERTY *in* NEW-YORK.

A HINT, [illegible] *Song*, to be improved, as the *Tea Occasion* may require.

THERE's POP LI-COLA, that *Lage* of a TORY,
He came with *Scholastick Pretence*,
By [illegible]mination, 'twas Inculcation,
'Twas *Tauto logical Nonsense*:
Tolde roddle, Teroddle, torell,
Tolde roddle, Teroddle, torell, &c.

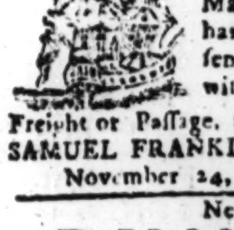
S. S[illegible] SKINNER,
Near [illegible] COLLEGE,
In NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the best of* RUM;—he makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour, quite free from *offensive* DRADGY *stinking* HOGOO, and of substantial *natural Proof*:—and sells either for Cash, or the usual Credit, or for Melasses. 12. 15.

A complete COOK,

WHO understands the Business in all its Branches, and can produce a good Recommendation from his last Place of Residence in the Family of (Lord William Campbel, now Governor of South-Carolina) would be glad of Employment in any Gentleman's Family, or to dress and prepare any occasional Dinner, or public Entertainment. Inquire of the Printer, in Duck-Street, near the Coffee-House. 11, 14.

FOR LONDON,



The SHIP SAMSON, HENRY COUPAR, Master, lying at Marston's Wharf; has neat Accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FRANKLIN, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, or said MASTER.

November 24, 1773. 13—15.

New-York, 22d November 1773.

RUN AWAY

ON Saturday the 14th Inst. from the Subscriber, near the Coffee House, an Apprentice Lad named SEEMER STOUT, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, full faced pretty lusty, had dark brown Hair, generally tied behind; is a Shoemaker by Trade, and has about two Years to serve. He had on, a blue Coat with Brass Buttons, a white Shirt and Stock with a Brass Buckle, a Pair of Lamb Skin Breeches, grey Worsted Stockings, long quarter'd Pumps with Pinchbeck Buckles, and a Beaver Hat, made in the present Fashion. Whoever takes up and returns the said Runaway, or secures him, giving Notice, so that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble; and all Persons are hereby warned, not to carry off, conceal, harbour, or entertain the said Apprentice, as they will answer it at their Peril.

12. 15 ABRAHAM STOUT.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A house and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400 0 0
1,	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198 10 0
421	Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is	631 10 0
452	Prizes,	
1448	Blanks.	£.2280 0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280 0 0

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

The drawing of the above Lottery, has been, by various Accidents, unexpectedly, yet unavoidably postponed, notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours of the Proprietor to bring it to a Conclusion. He has, however, at last, had Returns from almost all those who had Tickets to dispose of, and the Blanks and Prizes are all ready rolled up, fit to put in the Boxes; But as he has still a few Tickets on Hand for Sale, he begs the further Indulgence of the Adventurers, till the 20th Day of December next, when he intends the Lottery shall certainly be drawn, without any further Delay.

Orders for Tickets, directed to Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has some of the Tickets still to dispose of) and left with Mr. William Elsworth, on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 12—

WHEREAS *Jane Johnston, Wife to Henry Johnston, has eloped from his Bed and Board: Now this is to forewarn any Person or Persons, from trusting or crediting her upon my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.* HENRY JOHNSTON.

Cranbury, Nov. 23, 1773. 12 15.

POETS CORNER.

HOPE.

ALL the Splendor, which Wealth can display,
Is so vain, that it quickly must cloy;
Like a Bubble, it soon melts away,
If Hope does not heighten the Joy.
Sweet Passion! without thee the Soul
In the midst of Fruition would tire;
Into Times yet unborn thou canst roll,
And expand on the Wings of Desire.
It was Hope, that first planted my Vine,
And its Clusters luxuriantly spread,
Rear'd my Fig Tree, whose Branches entwine,
And so gratefully shadow my Head.
Hope comforts the Mourner's [illegible],
Sooths the Wretch who is strug[illegible] Pain,
Bids the Captive support his hard [illegible],
And to Home turns his Eyes back again.
Bright Charmer! ah! live in my Breast,
Round my Temples thy Garland still bind;
Thou shalt calm all thy Sorrows to Rest,
And cheer with thy Sunshine my Mind.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship BARBARA, THOMAS BLUNDELL, Master, will be dispatched in a few Days: For Freight only, apply to PHILIP LIVINGSTON. 9 13

WILLIAM USTICK,

At the Sign of the LOCK and KEY, *between Beekman's and Burling's Slip,*

HAS just imported in the Grace, Capt. Chambers, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, an Universal Assortment of IRONMONGERY AND CUTLERY, &c. amongst which are NAILS of all Sorts. He will sell on the lowest Terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash or short Credit. 9, 12

FOR KINGSTON,
(IN JAMAICA)

The SNOW ESTHER, ROBERT DANN, Master, will sail next Week: For Freight, apply to PHILIP LIVINGSTON. 9 13

THE Absence of some Gentlemen from this city, and the unavoidable engagements of others in attending unforeseen business of the publick at this time, renders the postponing of the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the Sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Sterling (for a few weeks) absolutely necessary. But the publick may be assured that it will be completed in the month of December next.

Peter Goelet,

At the GOLDEN KEY, in *Hanover Square,*
HAS JUST IMPORTED
In the last VESSELS from LONDON, and BRISTOL,

A VERY large and general Assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, and HARDWARE, together with a great Variety of other Articles, which he will sell wholesale, or retail, on the most reasonable terms. 9 13

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK STREET,
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also trims Lady's robes, and riding-dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white weasel skins. 7—

New-York, November 4, 1773.

Hughes's

ENGLISH Grammar and general School, in King Street, is now open, agreeable to a late Advertisement in this Paper. Though the Plan of both is greatly improved, the Terms are the same as they were; and according to Promise, a particular Account of this Institution will be given the Publick, by its greatly obliged,

And very humble Servant,

H. Hughes.

☞ An Evening School will also be opened, if a sufficient Number of Scholars offer speedily. 9—12

JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the last ships from London; by the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, just arrived from Bristol, a neat and general assortment of goods, to suit the season; amongst which are

GREEN and spotted rugs, Rose and Indian blankets, red and blue duffles, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 6/6d. to 32s. per yard, forrest cloths, and German serges, long ells, kerseys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; striped do. embossed serges, coarse and fine pennistons of all colours, black, blue and red spotted swanskins; plain white do. scarlet, crimson, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Bristol shoes, Ravens duck, Russia sheeting, oznaburghs, brown, and white buckrams, shalloons, callamincoes, durants and tamies; double folded stuffs, striped and cross barr'd durants, checked tamies, striped, cross barr'd and plain camlets; Irish do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, castor, and beaver hats; Irish linens, pistol and long lawns, black russels, black and cloth coloured taffeties and persians, plain and striped lutestrings, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. and $\frac{1}{2}$ ell persians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white sattins, women's black and white silk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worsted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimson, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white silk hose and coloured silk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flemish and cloth coloured do. sewing silks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white spotted stamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white striped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, silk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, striped, sprigged and plain muslins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat assortment of ribbons and fans, 9 4, 10 4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fustians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue lastings, bed bunts, russels of all colours, furniture checks, yd and 3 8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. basket do. of all colours, yarn hose, men's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; black breeches pieces, spotted vest do. cambricks and lawns, a large assortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonsopretties, coarse and fine combs, coarse and quality binding, shoemakers spinnel, crewels, mohair, silk, hair and best scarf twist; men's buckskin, wash, and black leather gloves; worsted do. callicoes and chintzes, testaments, spelling books, primmers, Holland quills, sealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper. chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass; sheet iron, blistered steel, long and short pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarse iron wire, brass do. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiseshell handle razors, scissars, glass and brass sleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, sheet iron double and single, pewter basons, plates and dishes; bullets, 28 to the pound, shot, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as usual.

Likewise a large assortment of

Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8—

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market,*
Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.

In HANOVER SQUARE,

HAVE just imported the following articles, 4d. 8d. 10d 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails of the best sort; a very good assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths, shalloons, Bath coating, twilled coating, broad and narrow frizes, bearskins, Yorkshire plains, and forrest cloths, spotted swanskins, German serge, Penniston's half thicks, green bays, long ells, durants, calamancoes, tamies, a large assortment of buckles, buttons, and links, ribbons; cutlery, temple spectacles, horn and ivory combs, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

Antigua Rum of the best quality, brown sugars in barrels, a few packages of men's and boy's felt hats, well assorted for country stores, best cotton cards, window glass, and London shot.

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New—New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, imprest with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours confered on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7—

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,

A VERY valuable FARM, situated in the township of Argyle, in the county of Albany, known and distinguished by the number 14 of the farms, within the said township, containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of land: Likewise a lot containing thirty acres, in the town plot of said township, known by the number 14 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as good land as any in the patent; and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSCHALCK.

T b c t f—1

THOMAS B. ATWOOD,

In Bayard Street,

Has just imported in the London, *Captain* Chambers, *from* London, *and the* Grace, *Captain* Chambers, *from* Bristol, *a general Assortment of* Drugs *and* Medicines, *to be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest Prices; also some of the most approved patented Medicines from their original Warehouses, such as,*

JAMES's fever powders,	Harlem oil,
Anderson's Scotch pills,	Stoughton's bitters,
Hooper's female pills,	Greenough's tinctures,
Lockyer's universal pills,	Anodyne necklaces and powders, for children teething,
Boerhaave's balsam,	Eau de Luce,
Turlington's balsam,	Hungary and lavender,
Hill's balsam of honey,	Rose and orange flower waters,
Hill's tincture of valerian,	Surgeon's instruments,
Bateman's drops,	Steel trusses for ruptures,
Daffy's elixir,	Fine tow, hospital lint,
Fraunces's female elixir,	ITALIAN MARBLE MORTARS, of all sizes, for kitchen or shop use, cheaper than can be imported.
Godfrey's cordial,	
Essence of balm of Gilead,	
Essence of pepper mint,	
Jesuits drops,	
British oil,	

Sundry articles for the Cordial Distillery.

Fine Turkey Rhubarb, and Alexandrian Senna very cheap; medicine chests, for sea or country, with explicit directions. 8—11

☞ The genuine Carolina Pink Root.

The English Grammar School,

WHERE young Gentlemen are regularly introduced to a practical knowledge of their mother tongue, as well as to read it with the strictest propriety and grace, hath yet room for ten scholars in the day-school; and for four young gentlemen in the evening-school; from six to eight o'clock. The Teacher hopes, that the decorum observed in his small school, which cannot, effectually be enforced in a larger, together with the superior improvement of those youths who have been committed to his care, will recommend him to the countenance of the public, and remove the objections which are made to his terms. The public favour cannot be bestowed on one, who, in his station, will more assiduously study to deserve it.

10. 12. THOMAS BYERLEY.

TO ALL PERSONS

Interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned:

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal; bearing date at fort James, in New-York, on Manhattans Island, the 26th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, Annoque Domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land, within the Government of New-York, upon the main; contained in three Necks; of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river; being also the east bounds or limits of the said Government upon the main; and the westermost with the gravelly or stony Brook, or river, which makes the east limits of the land, known by the name of Mr. Pell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running to northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, 20 miles into the woods, which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved both at several Courts of sessions, as also at the General Court of Assizes; for a confirmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell, in his possession, and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the before recited parcel or tract of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seized, in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the Third, by his letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign anno domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns forever, all his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was intitled to in the said east neck; in which said confirmation, the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of Westchester; beginning at a marked tree, by Mamaroneck river, which is the eastermost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck Township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof, and thence on a northern line until eighteen miles from the said marked tree, is completed westerly at the marked tree, or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road, and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on; and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadows below Westerly, to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province; and the right of the said John Richbell, therein, was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote; and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, did, on the 8th day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, with all the salt and fresh meadow, or any lands or meadows anyways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the 26th day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the land lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river; and east of a brook which runs down into a creek, that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon; and between the country road; and a line extended two miles northerly or north from said road; bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east; and by the brook abovesaid, on the west; and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded: And also, a certain right of meadow, situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck, commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded. AND WHEREAS I the subscriber, am a part owner of all the lands contained in the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants, since his death; and am inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And of one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the said colony of New-York, entitled "And act to continue an act, entitled an act, for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," And also, to continue one other act, entitled "an act to explain part of an act, entitled "an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. I do therefore, hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the Manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New-Rochell, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Westchester Esqrs. (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed commissioners, for the partition of the said lands; and that they, the said commissioners, will meet on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, at the house of James Besly, at New-Rochell, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands; and all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend [illegible], at the place aforesaid, for the [illegible] above mentioned. Given under my [illegible] day of October, in the year of [illegible] 9—12

LEWIS J[illegible]TON.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five [illegible] four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.